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10/792,157	03/03/2004	Jean-Louis Lalonde	143.008US01	3709
7590 02/02/2007 FOGG AND ASSOCIATES, LLC Suite 1000 10 South Fifth Street Minneapolis, MN 55402			EXAMINER WANG, BEN C	
			ART UNIT 2192	PAPER NUMBER
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE 3 MONTHS		MAIL DATE 02/02/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/792,157

Applicant(s)

LALONDE ET AL.

Examiner

Ben C. Wang

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 March 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>03/03/2004</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-25 are pending in this application and presented for examination.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3. The following terms or phrases are not clearly understood, rendering the corresponding claims vague and indefinite:

4. **Claim 1** recites "with XInternet technologies via a communication network", lines 3-4. However, it appears that applicant's specification provides no explicit and deliberate definition of "XInternet technologies".

5. **Claim 5** recites "relying on a XInternet one web page application pattern", lines 7-8. However, it appears that applicant's specification provides no explicit and deliberate definition of "XInternet".

6. **Claim 16** recites "with XInternet technologies via a communication network", line 4; "relying on a XInternet one web page application pattern", line 18. However, it

appears that applicant's specification provides no explicit and deliberate definition of "XInternet and XInternet technologies".

7. **Claim 22** recites "with XInternet technologies via a communication network", lines 3-4. However, it appears that applicant's specification provides no explicit and deliberate definition of "XInternet technologies".

8. **Claims 2-4, 6-15, 17-21 and 23-25** are rejected as they depended from rejected claims.

9. Furthermore, for the principle of compact prosecution, examiner has treated such claimed limitation "XInternet" as the well-known Internet.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 102(e)

10. The following is quotation of 35 U.S.C. 102(e) which form the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this office action:

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

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11. Claims 1-11, 13-16, 18-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Bowman-Amuah (Pat. No. US 6,601,234 B1) (hereinafter 'Bowman-Amuah').

12. **As to claim 1**, Bowman-Amuah discloses a distributed fabrication system (Figs. 10-12; Col. 31, Lines 52-67) for creating, while promoting strategic alignment between information technology departments and business units' objectives (Fig. 48 – Business Perspective vs. Systems and Technology Perspective; Col. 16, Line 66 through Col. 17, Line; 4; Fig. 48; Col. 162, Lines 16-19), a business application (Col. 19, Lines 34-37) compatible with XInternet technologies (Col. 16, Lines 1-17) via a communication network (Fig. 10 – element 1010), the fabrication system comprising:
a client workstation (Fig. 16, element of CLIENT) connectable to the communication network, the workstation having a browser interface (Fig. 13, elements 1308, 1310; Col. 39, Lines 20-30); a software factory (Fig. 54; Col. 1, Lines 19-21; Col. 192, Lines 46-59; Fig. 41) displayed in the browser interface through which a user fabricates the business application (Col. 19, Lines 34-37) in response to business need specifications (Figs. 40-42); the software factory being displayed in the browser interface from factory building files (Fig. 42; Col. 31, Lines 62-67), the software factory comprising:
a first tool for defining a solution containing the business application (Col. 19, Lines 34-37), the first tool comprising components for entering solution parameters (Fig. 42 – element of Business Process Component); a second tool for constructing the solution using business models in relation with the solution parameters (Col. 174; Lines 57-62),

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the second tool comprising components for designing basic characteristics of the solution (Fig. 42, elements of "Other Patterns", " Other Frameworks"; Fig. 50, element 5008) and a business domain model of the business application having a main entity and related entities (Fig. 42, element of Business Entity Component; Fig. 50, elements of "Workflow", "Class Diagram"), the main entity establishing relationships with the related entities (Fig. 104; Col. 232, Line 53 through Col. 233, Line 49), the main entity and the related entities having attributes and actions (Col. 10, Line 56 through Col. 11, Line 2), the second tool also comprising components for designing a menu of the business application (Fig. 40, elements 3906, 4006, 3908), specific functions of the business application (Fig. 45; Col. Lines 30-31, 58-67), and functional descriptions of the business application (Fig. 49, element of Detailed Design); a third tool for validating the solution, the third tool comprising components for previewing the solution by automatically generating a working prototype (Fig. 128; Col. 250, Lines 9-30) of the business application using dynamic database simulation means (Col. 284, Lines 7-10) for testing the working prototype of the business application (Fig. 2, elements 206, 208; Col. 17, Lines 46-48; Col. 143, Lines 63-64; Col. 166, Lines 2-57) and communication components for feedback messages between users testing the working prototype of the business application (Col. 166, Lines 32-38) and users constructing the solution (Col. 166, Lines 14-23); and a fourth tool for generating code (Col. 174, Lines 33-37) forming an initial and operational version of the business application (Col. 19, Lines 34-39) to be supplied as a normalized input (Col. 75, Lines 16-18; Col. 190, Lines 40-45; Col. 199, Lines 14-21; Col. 276, Lines 50-54) to a regular desktop development system (Fig. 50;

Fig. 51; Col. 173, Lines 45-50, 58-62; Col. 174, Lines 38-43, 57-62); and a web server (Fig. 16, element of SERVER) connectable to the communication network (Fig. 16, element Network Connections), the web server providing the factory building files (Fig. 42; Col. 31, Lines 62-67) and controlling the software factory displayed in the browser interface of the workstation (Fig. 40, element 4006; Fig. 42, element of USER Interface Component).

13. **As to claim 16**, Bowman-Amuah discloses an applicative framework system supplying a generic dynamically adaptable N-Tier client-server (Col. 32, Lines 45-47) object-oriented (Col. 10, Lines 45-55) applicative infrastructure (Fig. 7, element 700; Fig. 8, element 800; Fig. 9, element 900) constructed on top of a third party software system infrastructure to support a business application (Col. 19, Lines 34-37) compatible with XInternet technologies (Col. 16, Lines 1-17) via a communication network (Fig. 10 – element 1010), the third party software system infrastructure being complemented by database management system components (Col. 51, Lines 52-55; Col. 52, Lines 17-35), the applicative framework system comprising:
a client workstation (Fig. 16, element of CLIENT) connectable to the communication network (Fig. 10, element 1010), the workstation having a browser interface (Fig. 13, elements 1308, 1310; Col. 39, Lines 20-30); a web server (Fig. 16, element of SERVER) connectable to the communication network (Fig. 16, element Network Connections); a business server (Col. 34, Lines 24-28) connectable to the communication network (Fig. 16, element Network Connections); a database server

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(Col. 34, Lines 24-28) connectable to the communication network (Fig. 16, element Network Connections); and an applicative framework comprising generic adaptable software structures for the creation of the business application on any specific technology platform using the web server (Fig. 16, element of SERVER), the business server (Col. 34, Lines 24-28) and the database server (Col. 34, Lines 24-28) on which the business application (Col. 19, Lines 34-37) is fabricated (Col. 174, Lines 33-37), developed, tested and deployed (Fig. 50; Fig. 51; Fig. 2, Col. 17, Lines 24-60), the applicative framework also comprising:

user services for managing a business application user interface (Fig. 40, element 4006), relying on a XInternet one web page application pattern (Col. 123, Lines 26-44), on a workstation (Fig. 15, element of CLIENT) having a browser interface (Fig. 13, elements 1308, 1310; Col. 39, Lines 20-30) to access the business application (Col. 19, Lines 34-37) from the web server (Fig. 16, element of SERVER) on which business application web services (Col. 107, Lines 8-11) are deployed, the business application user interface being a dynamic web page (Col. 15, Lines 54-62; Col. 16, Lines 14-17) avoiding web page transitions for user experience (Col. 248, Lines 53-62), the user services comprising one web page application components library (Col. 43, Lines 14-41) for displaying the business application user interface on the browser interface (Col. 43, Lines 43-44) and for communicating between the business application user interface displayed in the browser interface and the business application web services deployed on the web server (Fig. 15; Col. 56, Lines 20-24), the one web page application components library providing bi-directional communications (Fig. 10, element 1010; Fig.

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11, element of Communication System Software) between the workstation and the web server (Fig. 16, element of SERVER); business services for managing business application logic (Fig. 12, elements of Business Logic, Directory Services) and communications between the business application web services (Col. 107, Lines 8-11), the business services being implemented on the business server (Fig. 12, elements of Information, Database), the applicative framework and system components of the third party software system infrastructure (Col. 37, Lines 39-42), the business services comprising generic adaptable components having interface application components (Fig. 40, element 4006), core application components (Col. 24, Lines 19-24), utility application components (Col. 36, Lines 4-7; Col. 59, Lines 14-16) and task application components (Fig. 12, element System Services – Task) being used to insure code reusability, adaptability, uniformity, isolation, stability, robustness, scalability and performance (Col. 125, Lines 46-52); and data services (Col. 88, Lines 46-57) for managing business application data access logic (Col. 100, Lines 62-64) and communications (Fig. 16, element Network Connections) between the business services (Col. 126, Lines 60-65; Col. 199, Lines 10-13) and the third party database management system components (Col. 52, Lines 32-34) on the database server (Col. 34, Lines 24-28) upon request of the business server (Col. 34, Lines 24-28) on which the business services are implemented, the data services comprising generic adaptable database access components (Col. 51, Lines 55-64) having database scripts (Col. 104, Lines 36-40) to automatically assist the creation of application database tables (Col.

278, Lines 30-33; Fig. 126, creates) and stored procedures (Col. 278, Lines 50-54) required to access and manage application data on the database server.

14. **As to claim 22**, Bowman-Amuah discloses a distributed software fabrication process (Figs. 10-12; Col. 31, Lines 52-67) for creating, while promoting strategic alignment between information technologies departments and business units objectives (Fig. 48 – Business Perspective vs. Systems and Technology Perspective; Col. 16, Line 66 through Col. 17, Line; 4; Fig. 48; Col. 162, Lines 16-19), a business application compatible with XInternet technologies (Col. 16, Lines 1-17) via a communication network (Fig. 10 – element 1010), the software fabrication process comprising the steps of: displaying a software factory through a browser interface (Fig. 13, elements 1308, 1310; Col. 39, Lines 20-30) of a client workstation (Fig. 15, element of CLIENT) connectable to the communication network, the software factory allowing a user to fabricate the business application (Col. 19, Lines 34-37) in response to business need specifications (Figs. 40-42), the software factory being displayed in the browser interface from factory building files (Fig. 42; Col. 31, Lines 62-67); providing the factory building files from a web server (Fig. 16, element of SERVER) to the client workstation (Fig. 15, element of CLIENT) and controlling the software factory displayed in the browser interface of the client workstation; defining a solution containing the business application via the software factory, the software factory comprising a first tool having components for entering solution parameters (Fig. 42 – element of Business Process Component); constructing the solution using business models in relation with the

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solution parameters via the software factory, the software factory comprising a second tool having components for designing basic characteristics of the solution (Fig. 42, elements of "Other Patterns", "Other Frameworks"; Fig. 50, element 5008) and a business domain model of the business application having a main entity and related entities (Fig. 42, element of Business Entity Component; Fig. 50, elements of "Workflow", "Class Diagram"), the main entity establishing relationships with the related entities (Fig. 104; Col. 232, Line 53 through Col. 233, Line 49), the main entity and the related entities having attributes and actions (Col. 10, Line 56 through Col. 11, Line 2), the second tool also comprising components for designing a menu Of the business application (Fig. 40, elements 3906, 4006, 3908), specific functions of the business application (Fig. 45; Col. Lines 30-31, 58-67), and functional descriptions of the business application (Fig. 49, element of Detailed Design); validating the solution via the software factory, the software factory comprising a third tool having components for previewing the solution by automatically generating a working prototype of the business application (Fig. 128; Col. 250, Lines 9-30) using dynamic database simulation means (Col. 284, Lines 7-10) for testing the working prototype of the business application (Fig. 2, elements 206, 208; Col. 17, Lines 46-48; Col. 143, Lines 63-64; Col. 166, Lines 2-57) and communication components for feedback messages between users testing the working prototype of the business application (Col. 166, Lines 32-38) and users constructing the solution (Col. 166, Lines 14-23); determining a state of operability (Col. 23, Lines 1-4) and profitability of the solution (Col. 25, Lines 15-19) by following a project go/no go type workflow to reduce cost (Col. 116, Lines 5-7, 14-17) and time for

project definition and approval (Col. 116, Lines 5-7, 14-17) and to improve strategic alignment between information technologies and business units objectives (Fig. 48 – Business Perspective vs. Systems and Technology Perspective; Col. 16, Line 66 through Col. 17, Line; 4; Fig. 48; Col. 162, Lines 16-19); and generating code (Col. 174, Lines 33-37) via the software factory to form an initial and operational version of the business application (Col. 19, Lines 34-39) to be supplied as a normalized input (Col. 75, Lines 16-18; Col. 190, Lines 40-45; Col. 199, Lines 14-21; Col. 276, Lines 50-54) to a regular desktop development system (Fig. 50; Fig. 51; Col. 173, Lines 45-50, 58-62; Col. 174, Lines 38-43, 57-62), the code forming the business application comprising an applicative framework supplying a generic dynamically adaptable N-Tier client-server (Col. 32, Lines 45-47) object-oriented (Col. 10, Lines 45-55) applicative infrastructure (Fig. 7, element 700; Fig. 8, element 800; Fig. 9, element 900) constructed on top of a third party software system infrastructure to support the business application (Col. 19, Lines 34-37) on any specific technology platform (Col. 20, Line 58 through Col. 22, Line7).

15. **As to claim 2**, Bowman-Amuah discloses the distributed fabrication system (Figs. 10-12; Col. 31, Lines 52-67) wherein the first, the second, the third and the fourth tools of the software factory use a business model (Col. 174, Lines 57-62; Col. 249, Lines 6-19; Col. 294, Lines 15-17) to assist with creation of the business application to isolate (Col. 92, Lines 29-30; Col. 120, Lines 30-32) business application definitions

from implementation of the business application on any specific technology platform (Col. 16, Lines 1-17; Col. 62, Lines 61-67).

16. **As to claim 3**, Bowman-Amuah discloses the distributed fabrication system (Figs. 10-12; Col. 31, Lines 52-67) wherein the first tool further comprises importing means for importing a business object and data model (Col. 115, Lines 27-32; Col. 183, Lines 9-15) for constructing the solution and to design the basic characteristics of the solution, the application business domain model specific functions (Col. 13, Lines 30-38; Col. 140, Lines 56-65), and the application functional descriptions (Col. 174, Lines 57-62).

17. **As to claim 4**, Bowman-Amuah discloses the distributed fabrication system (Figs. 10-12; Col. 31, Lines 52-67) wherein the code forming the business application comprises an applicative framework supplying a generic dynamically adaptable N-Tier client-server-object-oriented applicative infrastructure (Col. 32, Lines 45-47; Col. 10, Lines 45-55) constructed on top of a third party software system infrastructure (Col. 37, Lines 39-42) to support the business application (Col. 19, Lines 34-37), the third party software system infrastructure being complemented by database management system components (Col. 51, Lines 52-55; Col. 52, Lines 17-35).

18. **As to claim 5**, Bowman-Amuah discloses the distributed fabrication system (Figs. 10-12; Col. 31, Lines 52-67) wherein the applicative framework comprises generic

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adaptable software structures for the creation of the business application on any specific technology platform using a web server (Fig. 16, element of SERVER), a business server (Col. 34, Lines 24-28) and a database server (Col. 34, Lines 24-28) on which the business application (Col. 19, Lines 34-37) is fabricated (Col. 174, Lines 33-37), developed, tested and deployed (Fig. 50; Fig. 51; Fig. 2, Col. 17, Lines 24-60), the applicative framework also comprising:

user services for managing a business application user interface (Fig. 40, element 4006), relying on a XInternet one web page application pattern (Col. 123, Lines 26-44), on a workstation (Fig. 15, element of CLIENT) having a browser interface (Fig. 13, elements 1308, 1310; Col. 39, Lines 20-30) to access the business application Col. 19, Lines 34-37) from the web server (Fig. 16, element of SERVER) on which business application web services are deployed (Col. 107, Lines 8-11), the business application user interface being a dynamic web page (Col. 15, Lines 54-62; Col. 16, Lines 14-17) avoiding web page transitions for user experience (Col. 248, Lines 53-62), the user services comprising one web page application components library (Col. 43, Lines 14-41) for displaying the business application user interface on the browser interface (Col. 43, Lines 43-44) and for communicating between the business application user interface displayed in the browser interface and the business application web services deployed on the web server (Fig. 15; Col. 56, Lines 20-24), the one web page application components library providing bi-directional communications (Fig. 10, element 1010; Fig. 11, element of Communication System Software) between the workstation (Fig. 15, element of CLIENT) and the web server (Fig. 16, element of SERVER); business

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services for managing business application logic (Fig. 12, elements of Business Logic, Directory Services) and communications between the business application web services (Col. 107, Lines 8-11), the applicative framework and the third party software system infrastructure (Col. 37, Lines 39-42), the business services being implemented on the business server (Fig. 12, elements of Information, Database), the business services comprising generic adaptable components having interface application components (Fig. 40, element 4006), core application components (Col. 24, Lines 19-24), utility application components (Col. 36, Lines 4-7; Col. 59, Lines 14-16) and task application components (Fig. 12, element System Services – Task); the generic components being used to insure code reusability, adaptability, uniformity, isolation, stability, robustness, scalability and performance (Col. 125, Lines 46-52); and data services (Col. 88, Lines 46-57) for managing business application data access logic (Col. 100, Lines 62-64); and communications (Fig. 16, element Network Connections) between the business services (Col. 126, Lines 60-65; Col. 199, Lines 10-13) and the third party database management system components (Col. 52, Lines 32-34) on the database server (Col. 34, Lines 24-28) upon request of the business server (Col. 34, Lines 24-28) on which the business services are implemented, the data services comprising generic adaptable database access components (Col. 51, Lines 55-64) having database scripts (Col. 104, Lines 36-40) to automatically assist the creation of application database tables (Col. 278, Lines 30-33; Fig. 126, creates) and Stored procedures (Col. 278, Lines 50-54) required to access and manage application data on the database server.

19. **As to claim 6**, Bowman-Amuah discloses the distributed fabrication system (Figs. 10-12; Col. 31, Lines 52-67) wherein the code generated (Col. 174, Lines 33-37; Col. 175, Lines 10-16; Col. 277, Lines 10-15) by the fourth tool comprise an approved, operational and well-formed solution comprising the applicative framework specified from business application definitions to be supplied as a normalized input (Col. 75, Lines 16-18; Col. 190, Lines 40-45; Col. 199, Lines 14-21; Col. 276, Lines 50-54) to a regular desktop development system (Fig. 50; Fig. 51; Col. 173, Lines 45-50, 58-62; Col. 174, Lines 38-43, 57-62).

20. **As to claim 7**, Bowman-Amuah discloses the distributed fabrication system (Figs. 10-12; Col. 31, Lines 52-67) wherein the first tool also comprises security components (Fig. 11, element of Security; Fig. 12, element of System Services – Security; Fig. 14, element 1410; Fig. 27, element 2710; Col. 52, Lines 30-34) to define security for business users and information technology experts access rights and roles to the solution (Col. 52, Lines 35-46; Col. 52 Line 52 through Col. 53, Line 6).

21. **As to claim 8**, Bowman-Amuah discloses the distributed fabrication system (Figs. 10-12; Col. 31, Lines 52-67) wherein the second tool comprises web services (Col. 107, Lines 8-11) to define and connect application domain entities (Col. 13, Lines 30-38; Col. 140, Lines 56-65) and the third tool comprises web services to preview, test, validate and interact with application domain objects and object links (Col. 159, Lines

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32-42; Col. 171, Lines 24-28; Col. 188, Lines 47-50; Col. 51, Line 65 through Col. 52, Line 3).

22. **As to claim 9**, Bowman-Amuah discloses the distributed fabrication system (Figs. 10-12; Col. 31, Lines 52-67) wherein the dynamic database simulation means (Col. 284, Lines 7-10) for testing the working prototype of the business application (Fig. 2, elements 206, 208; Col. 17, Lines 46-48; Col. 143, Lines 63-64; Col. 166, Lines 2-57) comprise an XML document (Col. 41, Lines 14-48) simulating an application database, the XML document being used to add, delete and modify the application domain objects (Col. 277, Lines 29-34) and object links (Col. 159, Lines 32-42; Col. 171, Lines 24-28; Col. 188, Lines 47-50; Col. 51, Line 65 through Col. 52, Line 3).

23. **As to claim 10**, Bowman-Amuah discloses the distributed fabrication system (Figs. 10-12; Col. 31, Lines 52-67) wherein the database simulation means (Col. 284, Lines 7-10) for testing the working prototype of the business application (Fig. 2, elements 206, 208; Col. 17, Lines 46-48; Col. 143, Lines 63-64; Col. 166, Lines 2-57) comprise object operation means for adding objects in a simulated database, modifying the objects in the simulated database, deleting the objects from the simulated database and finding, adding, modifying and deleting links between the objects, the object operation means being used for testing the main entity objects of the application (Col. 277, Lines 29-34; Col. 51, Lines 52-55; Col. 271, Lines 28-31), the related-entities objects of the application (Fig. 42, element of Business Entity Component; Fig. 50,

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elements of "Workflow", "Class Diagram"), the menu of the application (Fig. 40, elements 3906, 4006, 3908), the specific functions of the application and the functional descriptions of the application (Fig. 49, element of Detailed Design).

24. **As to claim 11**, Bowman-Amuah discloses the distributed fabrication system (Figs. 10-12; Col. 31, Lines 52-67) further comprising a database server (Col. 34, Lines 24-28) connectable to the communication network (Fig. 16, element Network Connections), wherein the communication components for feedback messages (Col. 171, 24-28) between the users testing the working prototype of the business application (Col. 14, Lines 15-25) and the user constructing the solution comprise collaborative functions means (Col. 119, Lines 24-27; Col. 157, Lines 65-67; Col. 69, Lines 30-36) for providing a collaboration center with the feedback messages centralized (Col. 30, Lines 41-46; Col. 49, Lines 33-36) on the database server.

25. **As to claim 13**, Bowman-Amuah discloses the distributed fabrication system (Figs. 10-12; Col. 31, Lines 52-67) wherein the third tool further comprises components for automatically generating a functional document of the solution (Fig. 14, element 1416; Col. 53, Lines 21-27; Col. 53, Lines 46-50).

26. **As to claim 14**, Bowman-Amuah discloses the distributed fabrication system (Figs. 10-12; Col. 31, Lines 52-67) wherein the solution comprises a plurality of the business application (Col. 136, Lines 41-48).

27. **As to claim 15**, Bowman-Amuah discloses the distributed fabrication system (Figs. 10-12; Col. 31, Lines 52-67) wherein the testing of the working prototype of the business application allows to determine a state of operability (Col. 23, Lines 1-4) and profitability (Col. 25, Lines 15-19) of the solution by following a project go/no go type workflow to reduce cost and time for project approval (Col. 116, Lines 5-7, 14-17).

28. **As to claim 18**, Bowman-Amuah discloses the applicative framework system wherein the interface application components comprise function means for performing the following operations to help create a normalized data model (Col. 276, Lines 50-54): creating, inserting, updating and deleting main objects (Col. 177, Lines 24-27; Col. 277, Lines 29-34); creating, inserting, updating and deleting main object related objects (Col. 177, Lines 24-27; Col. 277, Lines 29-34); creating, inserting, updating and deleting main object links to the related objects (Fig. 42, element of Business Entity Component; Fig. 50, elements of "Workflow", "Class Diagram"); finding a list of the main objects (Fig. 159, element 15900; Col. 277, Lines 29-34, 35-37; Col. 177, Lines 56-58; Col. 259, Lines 15-21); selecting in the list one of the main objects (Col. 177, Lines 56-58; Col. 259, Lines 15-21); creating, inserting, updating and deleting main object operations (Col. 177, Lines 56-58; Col. 259, Lines 15-21; Col. 277, Lines 29-34, 35-37); creating, inserting, updating and deleting main object related object operations (Col. 10, Line 56 through Col. 11, Line 2; Col. 277, Lines 29-34); creating, inserting, updating and deleting object de-normalized views (Col. 276, Lines 55-59); and creating, inserting,

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updating and deleting application menus (Fig. 40, elements 3906, 4006, 3908; Col. 130, Lines 21-24).

29. **As to claim 19**, Bowman-Amuah discloses the applicative framework system wherein the core application components comprise function means for performing the following operations:

managing business application workflow (Fig. 12, element of Workflow; Fig. 39, element 3902; Col. 116, Lines 5-7, 14-17) and handling business application architectural aspects (Fig. 36, element 3604; Col. 127, Lines 48-53), the architectural aspects transaction management (Col. 199, Lines 25-29), error management (Col. 101, Lines 61-64; Fig. 174, element 17408; Col. 291, Lines 37-39) and diagnostic management (Col. 265, Line 41); implementing business application tasks and rules (Fig. 12, elements of System Services – Task, Business Logic; Col. 199, Lines 1-6); managing data services workflow transactions (Fig. 26, elements 2606, 2608; Fig. 179; Fig. 182; Fig. 185; Fig. 188); and implementing database connections (Fig. 24, element 2402; Col. 84, Lines 11-25).

30. **As to claim 20**, Bowman-Amuah discloses the applicative framework system wherein the utility application components (Col. 36, Lines 4-7; Col. 59, Lines 14-16) comprise an exception manager to manage warnings and errors (Col. 101, Lines 61-64; Fig. 174, element 17408; Col. 291, Lines 37-39), a diagnostic manager to diagnose the business application (Col. 265, Line 41) and to recover from errors (Fig. 30, element

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3000 – Database Recovery; Col. 54, Lines 1-6), an email manager to handle electronic communications (Col. 73, Lines 1-33), a report manager to produce reports (Fig. 13, element 1316; Fig. 28, element 2880; Fig. 29; Fig. 31, element 3102), configuration files to replace old registry settings (Col. 26, Lines 64-65; Col. 27, Lines 48-59; Col. 259, Lines 15-21), and common functions means to provide basic reusable functions (Col. 11, Lines 3-6).

31. **As to claim 21**, Bowman-Amuah discloses the applicative framework system (Figs. 10-12; Col. 31, Lines 52-67) wherein the task application components comprise a security manager to manage access rights validations (Col. 61, Lines 20-25; Col. 63, Lines 1-2) to the business application (Col. 52, Line 52 through Col. 53, Lines 6) and a reference data manager supporting generic or specific reference table data models (Fig. 14, element 1410; Col. 52, Lines 30-34).

32. **As to claim 23**, Bowman-Amuah discloses the distributed fabrication system (Figs. 10-12; Col. 31, Lines 52-67) wherein the browser interface (Fig. 13, elements 1308, 1310; Col. 39, Lines 20-30) is a container controller (Col. 104, Lines 27-34, 42-48).

33. **As to claim 24**, Bowman-Amuah discloses the applicative framework system wherein the browser interface (Fig. 13, elements 1308, 1310; Col. 39, Lines 20-30) is a container controller (Col. 104, Lines 27-34, 42-48).

34. **As to claim 25**, Bowman-Amuah discloses a distributed software fabrication process (Figs. 10-12; Col. 31, Lines 52-67) wherein the browser interface (Fig. 13, elements 1308, 1310; Col. 39, Lines 20-30) is a container controller (Col. 104, Lines 27-34, 42-48).

Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103(a)

35. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

36. Claims 12 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bowman-Amuah, as applied in claims 1 and 16 above respectively, in view of Rippert, JR. et al. (Pub. No. US 2004/0117759 A1) (hereinafter 'Rippert').

37. **As to claim 12**, Bowman-Amuah discloses the distributed fabrication system (Figs. 10-12; Col. 31, Lines 52-67) wherein the factory building files are selected from a group consisting of HTML files (Col. 15, Lines 12-16), ASPx files (Col. 107, Lines 15-19, 24-25), DHTML components files (Col. 40, Lines 43-52), programs files, assemblies files, components files (Fig. 10; Col. 120, Lines 1-2), XML Documents files (Col. 41,

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Lines 23-28) and Web Services files (Col. 107, Lines 8-11, 15-19, 24-25, 32-35) accessed from HTTP,S (Col. 68, Lines 32-41).

But Bowman-Amuah does not disclose SOAP protocol.

However, in an analogous art of distributed development environment for building internet applications, Rippert discloses SOAP protocol (Fig. 16, elements 544, 546; [0143], Lines 4-7).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bowman-Amuah and the teachings of Rippert to further provide with a SOAP protocol in Bowman-Amuah system.

The motivation is to increase efficiencies and reduce costs to all parties by partnering the developers with third parties who are brought in at the beginning of development as once suggested by Rippert (e.g. Abstract).

38. **As to claim 17**, Bowman-Amuah discloses the applicative framework system (Figs. 10-12; Col. 31, Lines 52-67) wherein the third party software system infrastructure comprises COM+ service components (Col. 104, Lines 13-14, 17-21).

But Bowman-Amuah does not disclose a MICROSOFT .NET framework.

However, in an analogous art of distributed development environment for building internet applications, Rippert discloses a MICROSOFT .NET framework.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Bowman-Amuah and the teachings of

Rippert to further provide with a MICROSOFT .NET framework in Bowman-Amuah system.

The motivation is to increase efficiencies and reduce costs to all parties by partnering the developers with third parties who are brought in at the beginning of development as once suggested by Rippert (e.g. Abstract).

Conclusion

39. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Zondervan et al., *System, Method and Computer Program Product for Application Development Using a visual Paradigm to combine existing Data and Application* (Pub. No. US 2003/0115572 A1)
- M. R. Robinson, *Method and System for Creating Reusable Software Components through a Uniform Interface* (Pub. No. 2004/0205692 A1)

40. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ben C. Wang whose telephone number is 571-270-1240. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tuan Q. Dam can be reached on 571-272-3695. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

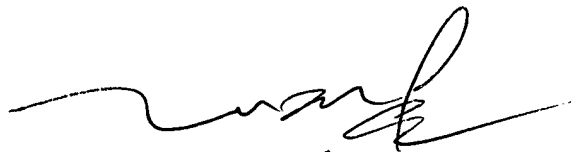
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BCW



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